THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH AUGUST.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the *India-European Correspondence* has the following about M. Gambetta's oratory. "There was in the French Chamber a lively debate on the motion for credit for the Egyptian war. M. Gambetta began by approving of the credit, only he found the sum too small. This done, he set himself to batter down the political positions taken by M. de Freycinet. This onslaught had been awkwardly provoked by a side hit of the unlucky minister. The Correspondent says:—"Never was Gambetta better in his vein, and his successor must have been all the time on the rack. He was frantically applauded by the same Chamber that had acclaimed M. de Freycinet a while before and that had begun by acclaiming M. Lockroy when he was impeaching Freycinet; so much for the logic and the clearness of principles to be found in our worthy Deputies!"

CERTAIN EXPERIMENTS made on the use of *Amchur*, or green mangoes dried, have proved that it possesses antiscorbutic properties which render it an efficient substitute for lime juice amongst Native troops. Government has accordingly ordered its issue.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, it is stated, is desirous of entering into a contract with any private individual or firm who may be desirous of establishing a paper mill in Bombay for the supply of the paper required for the public service in India for a term of five years or more. Why confine the experiment to Bombay?

A CONTEMPORARY SAYS that the funeral service for the late General Skobeleff, which was celebrated in Three Saints' Church, was attended by the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Alexis, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Minister of War, the Governor General of Moscow, a number of generals, deputations from many regiments, representatives of the municipal and provincial corporations of, and a large number of private people. On the conclusion of the Mass at one o'clock, the coffin containing the remains, which was covered with flowers, wreaths, and military emblems, and had been placed on a gilt bier decorated with the colours of the late General's orders, was carried by the Grand Dukes and Generals accompanied by the immense congregation assembled. It was taken to the Raizzan Railway Station, the route of the *cortege* being lined on both sides with soldiers. At half-past three o'clock the remains were conveyed by special train to Spasskajee.

IT WOULD APPEAR that some £230,000 has been collected in the various countries of the world for the benefit of the Jewish sufferers by the Russian persecutions. Towards this gross amount the countries of Europe have contributed in the following proportions:—England £70,000, France £40,000, Germany £30,000, Austria £20,000, other European countries £20,000. From the other side of the Atlantic the amount raised appears to be about £50,000, which completes the above total. Is not this contribution a significant protest against the anti-Jewish policy of Russia?

AT LAST WE MAY consider the Chingleput scandal to be at an end. The Tehsildar, a man named Seethapathy Naidoo, against whom the Chingleput ryots have made so many complaints, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for purloining some papers containing a judgment, in which he was very much interested. Two men, who aided him in getting the papers, have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. And yet how the Government had clung to this Tehsildar, notwithstanding the bitter complaints of the ryots!

AN AMUSING conversation took place in the Canadian Parliament anent the temperance question. Mr. Ford of Queens County alluded to a member of one of the families in the province who had died lately and had been buried in a pauper's, grave, in consequence of the use of intoxicating liquors, and said that such an instance was "a temperance lecture in a nutshell." Mr. Pugh, a member from Halifax, immediately rose to oppose Mr. Ford, and stated that he was himself a liquor-seller, and that the business was just as honourable and legitimate as a carriage-builder's. Mr. Ford promptly responded, and said: "I build carriages, and when I turn out a fine waggon and put it to rolling along the street, I say, 'That is my work.' I would ask the honourable member from Halifax if he is proud of his work as he sees it rolling along the street?" This question was more than what Mr. Pugh had bargained for, and was for him a "temperance lecture in a nutshell."

TUESDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE thus contrasts the spirit in which the scheme of local self-government is being carried out in Bengal and Bombay:

> Up to June last it would appear that our local Government had not done much in the matter, but it had expressed a general concurrence in the principles of the scheme and a readiness to introduce the elective principle in the largest and most important towns of Western India. This was a good foundation, however, and an earnest of future progress. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was more enthusiastic. He cordially welcomed the proposals of the Supreme Government, and at once sent instructions to Commissioners of divisions to ascertain what steps could be taken to introduce the elective system, and how far it would be possible to find competent non-official chairmen for Municipalities. Mr. Rivers Thomson, however, does not stop here. He leaves Calcutta on tour through the districts to make personal inquiries on the spot, holds conferences with the heads of the people in the districts, and learns for himself what are the best means of carrying out the scheme. On the other hand, in the case of the Bombay Government, the Supreme Government thinks it necessary to express a hope that "His Excellency may find it possible to go still further in the direction of developing the system of local self-government than is apparently at present contemplated." This is scarcely complimentary to the Bombay Government, it must be confessed.

Quite so.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA complains "that no official information has yet been before the Government of India as to the manner in which the Bombay Government intends to give effect to the suggestions of the Supreme Government in respect of the transfer to local management of educational matters," and that all which the Government of India has yet learnt of the contemplated transfer of educational matters in respect of the three leading Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency is from a Bombay Government Resolution "published in the Bombay newspapers." We repeat that this is not creditable.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has recorded a Resolution on the Melbourne Exhibition. The following is the substance of it:

> The Melbourne Exhibition was the first one in which the Government of India took part with the distinct purpose of turning it to practical use. The inertness of Indian trade, the desirability of finding new outlets for it, and the inordinate expense involved in exhibiting its capacities to foreign nations, suggested the line of action adopted at the Melbourne Exhibition. The establishment of a tea syndicate was one of the happiest incidents, and the trade organization thus formed is not unlikely to have a very important effect on the future development of Indo-Australian commerce. The aggregate value of the exhibits sent by India was insignificant in comparison with the wealth displayed by other countries. Sales, too, from the report, seem to have been small. The probable explanation is to be found in the comparatively high prices asked for Indian art-ware and in the obvious defects of Indian manufactures. Universal complaint of want of finish is noteworthy, and applies equally to the texture of tussur cloths, to the packing and preparation of Indian teas, and to the drums in which Indian oils find their way to the Australian market. These defects constitute the real obstacles to the export of Indian manufactures and raw products. In addition to tea, the jute and rice trades appear to be growing. There is a demand in Australia for Indian coffee, spices, oils, and cotton goods. Australia on her side can offer copper, horses, hops, wool, fruit, dairy produce, flour, and possibly ghee. Although the element of very extensive trade can hardly be said even to exist at present, the increased activity shown since the Melbourne Exhibition justifies the action taken by the Indian Government, and encourages the hope that, with increased mutual knowledge and more direct steam communication, the commercial intercourse between the two countries will still further improve.

THE DEWAN of the Bulrampore estate, Oudh, has been assassinated by a sepoy. The assassination is said to be due to intrigues going on since the death of the Maharaja.

A TELEGRAM from New York, dated July 20, states that Miss Fany Parnell, the sister of Mr. C. S. Parnell, M. P. has died suddenly at her residence at Border town, New Jersey. A strong arm of the Land League of Ireland is gone.

THE TELEPHONE exchanges in Bombay it appears have not been quite a success. The *Pioneer* says: "Whatever the cause, the number of subscribers to this Company's telephone exchanges in Indian cities has been far below the anticipations of the projectors. Under these circumstances it is essential that the expenses of management shall be reduced to a minimum, and it is thought in Bombay that the handing over each exchange to a local company is the only way in which a remunerative result can be achieved." What is the result in Calcutta?

THE WILL of the late Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Member of the Indian Council, has been proved, the personalty being sworn at over £66,000.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a Tramway for Taki, which is included in the Bussirhat Sub-Division, 24-Pergunnahs, projected by the Rai Chowdries of Taki. The projectors state:

> We shall have to expend eight lakhs of rupees, for the construction of 28 miles of Tramway, inclusive of the cost of Tram Cars, Engines, &c., and if the traffic that now passes by roads and river is transferred to the Tramway, we may expect an income, which, even after allowing 66 per cent of the gross receipts for working expenses, will give a dividend of Rs. 10 per cent. The line will be constructed with capital subscribed by a Company with limited ability. We have thought it proper to raise our stock in shares of Rs. 10 each, and a shareholder may keep as many shares as he is willing to take, as it must be remembered that only the infinitesimal fraction of the people are capitalists.

We can hardly believe that 28 miles of tramway can be laid down at a cost of eight lakhs of rupees. The projectors should consult professional persons and publish reliable estimates. A tramway to Taki is certainly desirable, will prove useful, and ought to be profitable.

IT IS STATED that Mr. B. K. Venkata Varadan Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner of Bangalore, to perpetuate the memory of his father the late B. Krishniengar, Esq., C.S.I., has offered for the Bengal Presidency Rs. 50,000 in 4 per cent, promissory notes out of the interest of which Rs. 500 will be set apart for awarding gold medals to those who stand first in arts, law, medicine, and agriculture. The balance Rs. 1,500 will be appropriated to scholarships, to be distributed among deserving students at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from Rangoon:

> The *Rangoon Gazette's* Mandalay correspondent reports that the negotiations with the Burmese Ambassador have completely collapsed, and that the Ambassador has been instructed to return to Mandalay. A draft of treaty embodying the British stipulations has been given to him. If Theebaw consents to the terms the Embassy may be sent from Rangoon three months hince. The failure of negotiations is due to the three following stipulations upon which the Viceroy insisted:—"Armed Residency. Abolition of all monopolies, those reserved under the former treaty being specially named. No import or export duty, excepting as authorized by treaty, leviable on any description of merchandize. The Burmese conceded to the shoe question. The Viceroy consented to allow them to purchase five thousand rifles with one hundred rounds ammunition for each.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY is about to send another expedition into Eastern Africa to explore the snow-capped mountains, Kenia and Kilimanjaro, and the country between them and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza. Mr. J. Thomson will command the expedition.

A BILL authorising cremation is to be introduced into the French Chamber.

AN INSURRECTION has broken out against the Dutch in the Residency of the Western Division of Borneo.

THE INDIAN BARRISTERS of the Bengal High Court have expressed their approval of the appointment of the Hon'ble Justice Romes Chander Mitter to the officiating Chief Justiceship of Bengal by a quiet social demonstration. They entertained him

with a dinner at the Hotel de Paris. The undermentioned gentlemen was present at the Dinner :

Mr. M. Ghose, Mr. T. Palit, Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Mr. N. P. Gasper, Mr R. Mittra, Mr. Amir Ali, Mr. L. Ghose, Mr. C. C. Dutt, Mr. A. M. Bose, Mr. N, Ghose Mr. G. Sen, Mr. N. Haldar, Mr. R. Mukerji, Mr. W. M. Doss, Mr. B. D. Bose, Mr. P. L. Roy, Mr. K. N, Mittra, Mr. Abul Hossein Khan, Mr. A. F. Abdur Rahman, Mr. S. N. Huda, Mr. M. Lutfur Rahman, and Kumar Gajendra Narain Bhup.

Mr. M. Ghose proposed the health of the guest of the evening. We fully appreciate the patriotic feeling of these Indian barristers.

THURSDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :

We had occasion to ventilate through your columns the inconvenience and hardship to which we are subjected in consequence of the miserable condition of the road from Boinchee to Bhastara. This road was formerly a zemindari one and was transferred to Government on condition that it was to be metalled. Last year our application having been submitted only four days before the Budget meeting of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee, our prayer could not be entertained. This year we took time by the forelock and applied to the Committee for repairs to the above road more than a month before the meeting and still our prayer remains unheard. The Committee have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 28,000 for petty repairs and for metalling the Dhonekhally road. The last-named road is so favored, because the district authorities have occasion to use it, so we have scant chance of receiving attention because the Bhastara road is not often used by the district authorities. But we would remind them of the engagement under which the road was transferred.

A MYMENSING CORRESPONDENT writes :

Now that our District Magistrate Mr. N. S. Alexander is going away for good, permit me on behalf of self and my fellow-district men to bear our humble testimony to his noble virtues which endeared him to all classes of people. Mr. Alexander was a model district officer: Education, sanitation, roads and communications received a degree of attention, which we had not witnessed for some time past, in every one of these departments of public business he has left an impress which will not soon be forgotten. Whilst strict and unswerving in the discharge of his duties, he was at the same time affable and courteous to all classes of people who came in contact with him. While his promotion fills us with joy we cannot but regret from pure selfish motives that his stay amongst us was not prolonged, May he rise and prosper is now our humble prayer.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Ramporehat that cholera has been decimating the population of the Sub-Division for the last two months, but that the mortality has now abated a little. There is a fair staff of Government Native Doctors and Railway Assistant Surgeons, who have rendered good service. The prospects of the amun crops are most gloomy—plants on the seedling beds have outgrown their ordinary size, but they can not be transplanted for want of rain—the fields are dry and cracked and the seedlings on the beds are turning yellow. Some of the well-to-do cultivators have had recourse to irrigation-water for transplantation, but it is all labour lost, the plants are drooping and drying. A fortnight more of this weather will make a harvest hopeless. Prices have doubled already.

WE NOTICE with some relief that the prospects of the crops are generally looking up. From the official report of the weather for the week ending 12th August it appears that more or less copious rain fell in every district of Bengal and Behar, which has facilitated transplantation and given life to the drooping plants. There is still want of rain, and a few more showers in the passing week will greatly allay apprehension.

WE REGRET to learn from our Krishnughur correspondent that the Choadangah Sub-Division of the Nuddea District is suffering badly from epidemic fever.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Raja Rampal Sing of Rampur has passed his preliminary examination in the Inner Temple. He intends to offer himself as a candidate at the next election to the electors of Southampton. From the English papers to hand by the last mail we see that the Raja's entertainment at Willis' Rooms was a great success. It was honored with the presence of many distinguished English guests besides the native friends of the Raja.

FRIDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

WE LEARN from a Dinagepore correspondent that Mr. Coxhead, the District Magistrate, gave an evening party at his residence on the 12th instant, to which he invited both European and native gentlemen. Among other things there was music for the entertainment of the guests. Mr. Coxhead's kind attention to his native guests was a subject of notice. Our correspondent says that this was the first time a Magistrate of Dinagepore condescended to include native gentlemen among his guests at an evening party. Mr. Coxhead is said to be an officer of a different stamp from those who had hitherto held the magisterial rod at Dinagepore.

MR. BRIGHT gave the following explanation of his resignation in the House of Commons :

"The House knows that for 40 years at least I have endeavoured to teach my countrymen an opinion and doctrine which I hold—namely, that the moral law is intended not only for individual life, but for the life and practice of (States in their dealings with one another, cheers.) I think that in the present case there has been a manifest violation both of international law and of the moral law (hear hear) and, therefore, it is impossible for me to give my support to it. I cannot repudiate what I have preached and taught during the period of a rather long political life (cheers) I cannot turn my back upon myself and deny all that I have taught to many thousands of others during the 40 years that I have been permitted at public meetings and in this House to address to my countrymen (cheers.) Only one word more. I asked my calm judgment and my conscience what was the part I ought to take. They pointed it out to me, as I think with an unerring finger, and I am endeavouring to follow it."

MR. GLADSTONE followed Mr. Bright in these terms :

"I venture to assure him that I agree with him in thinking that the moral law is as applicable to the conduct of nations as of individuals : and that the difference between us, most painful to him and most painful to us, is a difference as to the particular application in this particular case of the divine law. Agreeing with him in the principle, we disagree in the application. It is to us, as it is to him, an occasion of the profoundest pain. But he carries with him the unbroken esteem, and upon every other question the unbroken confidence, of his colleagues, and their best and warmest wishes that health and happiness may follow him in the independent position which he has assumed."

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner's Office two important official papers, one about the outbreak of cholera in 1881, and the other about the registration of vital statistics. We propose to notice these papers at leisure.

THE FESTIVAL of Ramlila, which is held once a year in the garden of the late Raja Nursingchunder Roy in the North Suburbs, has found a chronicler in the person of Babu Punchanun Misri. The author is the manager of the Fair.

THE PARTICULARS of the Veramgaum shooting case are thus given in the *Pioneer* :

The Veramgaum shooting case, as we announced yesterday has terminated in the acquital of the accused. The facts, as the prosecution wished to establish them, were briefly these. A Mr. Evezard, an Inspector in the Salt Department, found himself one afternoon on the bank of the Veramgaum tank with a native fisherman and one or two other servants. He was engaged in preparation for a fishing expedition, when his attention was distracted by a gunshot close by. Having ascertained that this had been fired by Hemchundsuri Hurichundsuri. Mr. Evezard immediately went up and demanded his gun license, to which the native sportsman replied by levelling his piece at the Inspector, and threatening him in such manner as induced him to beat a retreat for assistance. No sooner was his back turned, however, than his adversary fired, and the report was followed by what seemed to Mr. Evezard and the fisherman the noise of a ball travelling through the air in their immediate neighbourhood. Reinforced by other Salt Inspector and a jemadar and some peons of the preventive service. Mr. Evezard advanced again on Hurichundsuri, who was threatening to fire upon the party when his gun was wrested from him by the jemadar. Such was the outline of the accused's offence, but the Judge has held that in the first place the Inspector had no right to ask for the gun license, and in the second that the firing at Mr. Evezard is not established. The accused was therefore acquitted, and our correspondent adds that he was escorted in triumph through Ahmedabad by a large number of his countrymen, for whom the proceedings appear to have possessed an immense interest.

SATURDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT at Baraset calls our attention to a freak as he calls it of the local officers of the Central Bengal Railway. The Railway station instead of being located at a centrical spot of the town commanding all the important roads which branch out of Baraset to Taki, Moorshedabad, Jessore, Barrackpore and Calcutta, and which may be of easy access from the kutcheries and the bazar, is being built about a mile and a half to the North-East, which is surrounded by paddy fields. The people have telegraphed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying that the works might be stopped and have also submitted a memorial. They urge that this decision of the Railway authorities will serve no good purpose by way of saving either in the price of land or in the construction of works, while it will entail upon them the unnecessary expenditure of constructing several feeder roads. From the sketch map before us we find it difficult to undersand what circumstances have induced the Railway authorities to make this alteration. The site originally fixed we believe was centrical and convenient to people on all sides.

A PARAGRAPH appeared in our news column some time ago anent a Bill before Parliament for legalizing marriage in England at any time in the day. In noticing this Bill we facetiously remarked that an arrangement, that of performing the ceremony in the morning, which was originally intended to leave clergymen at liberty to get drunk in the afternoon, had now become a point of conscience. This remark it would seem has offended the *amour propre* of a clergyman in England, and an esteemed friend there had drawn our attention to it. We should be sorry to believe that our pleasantry has hurt our clerical friend ; no offence was meant ; the remark was intended as a mere banter.

A CERTIFICATED MOOKTEAR of Furreedpore applied to be enrolled as a Mooktear in the Court of the Sub-divisional Officer at Goalundo. Mr. K. J. Badshah, Assistant Magistrate in charge of the sub-division, has refused his application and passed the following order :

The number of cases is not very great. The number of muktars is very great, in fact there are three more than is absolutely necessary. The consequence is that even with this superfluous number petitions are presented which those who are in active practice don't present, but which the others do, and which ought never to come to court. When two more muktars are added to the roll of those now in-practice there will be an increase in the frivolous petitions. I therefore order that the applicant don't practise at all in my court till there is a vacancy.

Has a Magistrate any discretion to restrict the number of Muktears, who may be permitted to practise in his Court ? We hear that this matter will be taken to the High Court.

A MORNING CONTEMPORARY has received the following telegram from Sylhet :

SYLHET, 18TH AUGUST.

Great consternation prevails among the Munipuri community here, owing to a recent order of Mr. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner, towards eleven Munipuri prisoners in the local jail, compelling them to take food cooked by Bengah Brahmins, instead of one of their own number as heretofore done. They refused to submit, and fasted three days ; on the evening of the 16th, two of them were flogged in the Deputy Commissioner's presence, they yet having persisted, the rest were spared flogging, it being considered useless, with the exception of one who yielded through fear. Others were placed in solitary confinement on half meal till submission. Appeal in their behalf is sent to the Chief Commissioner by wire.

IT IS NOTIFIED that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposal of the Indian Government to permit certain Civil Servants to commute the whole or any part of £400 in excess of £600 which was supposed to represent the pension formerly given from the annuity funds. The capitalised sum will be in India, annuity being taken at the rate fixed for its payment in India. The effect expected of the proposal is a tendency to remove the special block of promotion to certain places.

WE THANK the Post Master of Calcutta for a copy of the time-table shewing the postal arrangements of Calcutta, which have come into operation from the 1st current. It contains useful details.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office :

The following telegram has been received from General Tamer at Suez, message begins, Palmer's rumoured arrest unconfirmed, hope for letter from him soon, letter has been sent to him at Tor to enquire from Head Sheik of Bedouins.

In telegram from Press Commissioner Simla of yesterdays date timed 15-34 please read 4th word as," has" not "fourth."

Maharao Raja of Ulwar has offered aid to Indian Government in connection with Egyptian disturbances.

MR. WESTLAND, Comptroller General of Accounts, has addressed the following letter to the *Statesman* regarding the forgery of 20 Rupee currency notes :

As there is a very considerable excitement abroad about the forgery of twenty rupee notes which I made public on August 2nd, I write to let you know the exact facts.

There has been for some days a rush to the Currency Office to encash Rs. 20 notes, and over four thousand are being received every day. The whole number of forged notes detected among these is seven, all being Calcutta series 0-87, and the numbers being 80659, 80676, 80681, 80684, 86694, 80721, and 80722.

THE MORNING PAPERS publish the following telegram from Cuttack :

CUTTACK, 16TH AUGUST.

Great excitement prevails here as regards Self-Government. Aristocrats and democrats of the town have come forward to convene two meetings, one headed by Babu Behary Lall Pandit, Zemindar, and Babu Madheo Suddun Dass, Pleader. and the other by Babu Gopinath Dass, artisan, this evening. Both the parties are trying to have permanent representative committees. The issue of an Urya daily paper is also contemplated.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegram of the week :

London, August 15.—Cetewayo had an audience of the Queen yesterday. It is believed that his restoration is decided upon. Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House last evening that Parliament would re-assemble on the 24th October, and also said that the *cloture* by a simple majority would be adhered to.

16.—A reserve of 3,000 British troops of all arms will proceed immediately to the Mediterranean stations. Lord Kimberley, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said that the Government intends partially to restore Cetewayo with a British resident, at the same time reserving a portion of Zulu territory to the Chiefs and people who object to Cetewayo's rule.

16.—It is certainly expected that Turkish troops will not after all go to Egypt.

18.—Mr. Gray, member for Carlow, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £500 for certain articles he had written in the *Freeman's Journal* res

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flecting on the Judge and Jury in a recent trial for an agrarian outrage. A long and animated discussion took place in the House of Commons last night relative to the case, but without any result. The Prince and Princess of Wales and family had gone to Wiesbaden. There is no truth in the report that a holy war against Christians is being preached in Morocco.

Alexandria, 13.—The Guards are encamped at Ramleh. A force of Arabs who approached Meks have been repulsed by the Marines.

14.—The health of the British forces is good. Arabi Bey continues vigorously entrenching.

15.—The transport *Calabria*, with Sir Garnet Woolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and the life Guards on board, arrived here to-day. The store of water upon which Alexandria has been depending since the Mahmoudieh Canal was diverted is] now failing. The Khedive has issued a decree giving the British unlimited power to operate through the Isthmus of Suez.

16.—A Conference consisting of Sir Garnet Wolseley, other British Generals and Admiral Seymour, was held this morning to discuss a plan of action. Sir G. Wolseley will inspect Ramleh this afternoon.

17.—A proclamation has been issued by Sir Garnet Wolseley, stating that the sole object of the British mission to Egypt was to re-establish the authority of the Khedive, for which purpose he also invites the co-operation of all loyal Egyptians.

17.—The advance of the British on Arabi's position will be made from Aboukir and not from Ramleh. The British will embark for Aboukir on Saturday and land on Sunday and will attack the forts on the same day.

Constantinople, 13.—Military Convention between the Porte and England is not yet settled in consequence of disagreement on several points.

15.—The 6,000 Turkish troops who were to have proceeded to Egypt have been landed in Crete instead.

THERE WERE only 218 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 12th August, of which 6 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 61 from fever, 25 from bowel-complaints, 3 from accidents, 30 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born, 57 children died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Fifty persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 9 and the average of daily mortality was 31·1.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XV. Part 3, 1882. 2. Report on the Horticultural Garden, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1882. 3. Theosophy—A Lecture delivered at a meeting of the Jessore Theosophical Society. By Amritalal Dey, B.A. B.L. 4. Proceedings of the Meerut Association for May and June 1882. 5. Chart of Postal arrangements of Calcutta, dated 1st August 1882. 6. Correspondence on the Cholera outbreak at Aden. 7. Resolution by the Government of India in the Home Department on the compulsory registration of births and deaths. 8. Algebrical Exercises with solutions in two parts by Mathuranath Chatterjea, L.C.E., 9. Chandrahasa—or the Lord of the Fair Forger—A Hindu Drama, published at Mangalore. 10. Welcome Address of the East Bengal Landholders' Association to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. 11. Half-yearly Report of the Calcutta Trades' Association for the half year ending 30th June 1882. 12. Journal of the National Indian Association for August 1882. 13. The Stationery Trades' Journal Vol III, No. 29. 14. The Indian Homœpathic Review for July 1882, Vol. II, No. 7. 15. Bana-Bala—An Historical Romance in Bengali. 16. Bunga Darshana—A Bengali monthly for Srabun, 1289 B. E. 17. Probaha—Ditto for Bhaddur, 1289 B.E. 18 Hursa Bilap—a tragic opera in Bengali. Published by Radhanath Mitter. 19. Komole-Kamini—a Bengali opera. By Ditto. 20. Account of Ramlila. 21. Songs of Rejoicing in Bengali and Urdu on the appointment of the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter to the officiating Chief Justiceship of the High Court of Bengal.

Local Self-Government.

SINCE our last we have received further communications regarding the meetings held in different places in the interior of Bengal on the subject of local self-government. We give an abstract of these communications below:

BISHENPORE.—District Bankura.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Bishenpore Sub-Division of the Bankura District was held at Bishenpore on the 8th instant. For want of a commodious place the meeting was held in open air under a tent, and the gathering it is stated comprised about 2000 persons. The chair was at first taken by the sub-divisional officer, who after opening the meeting, briefly explained the object for which it had been convened, and then vacated the chair on account of ill-health. The local Munsif then in a lengthy and lucid speech explained what self-government was and what the people were required to do. It was at last unanimously resolved to have a Local Board formed on the elective system with a non-official Chairman. It was further suggested that the property qualification of members should be limited to Rs. 500 per annum and that election should be made from among the educated and respectable persons of the sub-division, and that the property qualification of voters be limited to Rs. 200 a year; that the present Unions be amalgamated with the Sub-Divisional Board and travelling expenses be allowed to members.

BANKURA.—At Bankura the head-quarters of the district a local self-government Committee, chiefly composed of the members of the Bar, has been formed which held several meetings. Babus Moheshchunder Banerjea and Benodebehary Mundol are the Honorary Secretaries. Branch Committees have been established at stations in the interior which are doing good work. The Bankura Committee were to have called a public meeting of the rate-payers on Sunday the 13th instant, of which no report has as yet come to hand. The Committee propose to call also a general meeting for the consideration of the Government Resolution on the subject of local self-government. Our correspondent further informs us that the Magistrate of Bankura has sent his assistant to the interior for the purpose of collecting popular opinion on the question.

RAMPOREHAT (Moorshedabad).—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Ramporehat Sub-Division was held in the premises of the local Anglo-Vernacular School on the 6th instant, the chair was taken by Mr. Collins the sub-divisional officer. The business of the meeting opened with an exposition of the principles and scheme of local self-government from the chair, which was explained in Bengali by the Sheristadar of the Sub-Divisional Court Babu Brojonath Mookerjea. The purport of the Resolutions carried was the voting of thanks to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, the formation of a Local Board with the sub-divisional officer as Chairman without the power of voting; that the members of the Board be elected partly by election and partly by nomination in the proportion of half and half; that both property and educational qualifications of voters and members should be recognized; that the property qualification of members be limited to an annual income of Rs. 300 or payment of Rs. 10 Road Cess and Rs. 20 license tax; that the same of the electors be limited to Rs. 5 Road Cess, Rs. 10 license tax, or an annual income of Rs. 200 from any source whatever. The meeting intended also to propose that it was not desirable to levy any self-government cess, but at the suggestion of the Chairman the resolution was deferred to the consideration of the Local Board.

KONNUGGUR.—We noticed in our last issue the public meeting held at Konnuggur in the Serampore Sub-Division on the local self-government question, we have since received a copy of the Resolutions passed at the meeting. They were in spirit and substance similar to those passed at other meetings on the same question elsewhere. It was resolved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor; that the elective system be introduced in the constitution of municipalities and local boards and that the chairman be elected; that intellectual qualification be recognized in voters and members, and that all graduates in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, and pleaders of all grades resident within the limits of the municipalities and Local Boards be considered eligible to vote as well as to stand candidates for election; that the property qualification of voters be limited to an annual income of Rs. 200, salaried or otherwise or to the payment of Rs. 5 as Road Cess and Rs. 10 License tax; and of members to the payment of Rs 10 Road Cess and Rs. 20 License tax or an annual income of Rs. 500 salary or otherwise.

NUDDEA.—Babu Ramgopal Sanyal of Krishnuggur was lately sent by the Krishnuggur local self-government committee as a delegate to Choadangah to explain to the masses the object of the scheme of local self-government. A meeting was called at the Bazar and some 150 villagers and shop-keepers were present on the occasion.

NYEHATTY.—A large and influential meeting on the subject of local self-government was held at Nyehatty on Sunday the 13th instant under the presidency of Babu Essanchunder Mitter, the Government Pleader of Hooghly. Some stirring speeches were delivered on the occasion. Among the speakers were Babus Gopalchunder Banerjea, Hurroprosad Shastri, M.A. and Mohender Chunder Mitter, M.A. and B.L.

MAGURAH.—We learn from our Gossain Durgapore correspondent that a public meeting of local talookdars and ryots was held at Magurah in the Nuddea District on the 13th instant at the house of Babu Shamachurn Chatterjea B.A. M.B, medical practitioner and talookdar, to discuss questions in connection with the local self-government scheme. The chair was taken by Babu Ambicachurn Chatterjea. The Resolutions passed were—that a Local Board should be formed in the Kushtea Sub-division consisting of members elected by the people with a Chairman elected by the members of the Board; that the election of members be conducted by independent persons appointed by Government; and that both property and educational qualifications of voters and members should be recognized. The imposition of a local rate by the Board was deprecated. It was further resolved that at least two delegates from each Sub-Divisional Board be sent to the District Board to represent their respective Local Boards, and that the proceedings of the Local and District Board be under the direct control of Government. An executive committee having been voted, it was resolved to send copies of the proceedings to the District Magistrate, the sub-divisional officer of Kushtea and the Krisnuggur Executive Committee.

RANCHI.—An influential meeting on the local self-government question was held at Ranchi on the 6th instant at which Government Pleader, Babu Devendralal Bose, presided. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, resolutions were passed recording its sense of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, advocating the elective system in the constitution of the local municipality and agreeing to the appointment of an official Chairman as a temporary measure. With regard to the qualifications of voters and members it was resolved that it should not be fixed at a higher figure than the payment of Rs. 5 municipal tax for the former and Rs. 15 for the latter. An executive committee having been appointed it was lastly resolved to send copies of the resolutions to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to the Divisional Commissioner and to the Deputy Commissioner.

BETTIAH.—A large and influential meeting of landholders and rate-payers generally of the Bettiah Sub-Division was held at the Bettiah Palace on Sundy the 14th instant at which the Maharaja Bahadur of Bettiah presided. The policy of local self-government received the unanimous approval of the meeting, which resolved to send up an address of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

BARASET.—A meeting of the inhabitants of the Baraset Sub-Division was held at Duttopookur on the 13th instant at which about 1000 persons of all classes were present. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Babu Kader Nath Dutt, was voted to the chair, and Babu Banymadhub Mitter was called upon to perform the duties of Secretary. After the delivery of some speeches resolutions were passed expressive of approval of the elective system and the appointment of a non-official chairman. It was further resolved that the sub-division should be placed in class 3 referred to in the Bengal Government circular on the subject with reference to the formation of local boards, that both educational and property qualifications should be recognized in the election of members and the registration of voters, that official control should be exercised by Government regarding certain acts of the Board when moved by educated rate-payers of ten villages in respect thereto. The imposition of a local self-government cess was deprecated; the Sub-Divisional Officer was requested to prepare lists of electors and to call a meeting of the electors to elect members for the Baraset Board. The meeting broke up after recording its heartfelt thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 23rd Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 24th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Spectroscopic Study of Polarised Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 25th Inst., at 7½ P. M,

Subject: Calorimetry. Latent Heat. Thermodynamics.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 26th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Compounds of Sulphur and Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic summary of Lord Hartington's speech on the Indian Budget:

Lord Hartington, in bringing forward the Indian Budget, regretted that the saving of military expenditure was not greater, but said that the opinions of the Home Military authorities on the subject could not be disregarded.

His Lordship admitted that there existed a serious divergence of opinion between the Governmeent of India and the Indian Council relative to the subordination of the Bombay and Madras armies to the Commander in-Chief in India, but promised to consider with great care the representations of the Indian Government before asking the final decision of Parliament in the matter.

His Lordship said that the Government of India had roughly estimated the cost of the Indian contingent of the Egyptian Expedition for the space of three months at £1,800,000.

He said that he was surprised at the amount, but expressed hopes that the Indian Government would not be compelled to modify their present financial arrangements.

The House then voted the Budget.

If the above telegram contains all the salient points of Lord Hartington's Budget-speech, it was then evidently a very modest affair. The Indian Budget as usual was delayed till the fag end of the session. But we cannot blame the Government for this delay. Firstly, the Irish question, and then the Egyptian question have absorbed the attention of Mr. Gladstone, and it is no wonder that he could not find time to arrange for the early introduction of the Indian Budget. The Budget, which was presented to the Calcutta Council on the 10th March last, could not but be stale, when presented to the House of Commons on the 15th August. We have no doubt that Lord Hartington dwelt upon various important points connected with Indian finance, but as we have no information at present, we must wait till we receive a full report of the speech. In the meantime we do not understand why Lord Hartington spoke with so much hesitation about the abolition of the Presidency Commands recommended by the Indian Army Commission. His Lordship said that the Indian Council was opposed to it. Of course this is no news to us. There is a strong party in the India Council headed by General Norman hostile to this measure. On the other hand the Government of India earnestly advocates it. Lord Hartington has before him both sides of the question, and surely his Lordship is in a position to decide the issue between the two parties. The question has been discussed threadbare. The position of the Indian continent has vastly changed since the time when separate Presidency Commands were first created. Then the means of communication between the different Presidencies were very imperfect, and as it was the dawn of British conquest the country was torn with armed demonstrations in different directions. It was then necessary to have supreme military authority in each Presidency as near to the scene of operations as possible. Promptitude of action was essentially necessary, and in the absence of the telegraph and the railway, the location of Presidency Commands in the heart of each Presidency was indispensable. But that condition of things has now passed away. The steam and electricity have minimised distance,and an order may as speedily be issued from the C-in-C at Simla as from the C-in-C at Matheran or at Ooty. A Divisional Commander with full power for immediate action in case of absolute necessity will be quite sufficient. But neither the military party in the Indian Council nor the Horse-Guards can be expected to accept this proposition. It involves the abolition of several lucrative appointments, and it would be absurd to expect that those who have the patronage would easily surrender their privilege. But Lord Hartington's position is different. He is the responsible Ruler of India, the trusted guardian of two hundred millions of human beings, the mouth-piece of the policy of Her Majesty's Government towards them, and if he will not approach such a vitally important question as this with a perfectly unbiassed mind, then who will? We are glad to observe that His Lordship has not yet come to a final decision on the subject. We sincerely and earnestly hope that Lord Ripon and Major Baring will not cease urging their views upon his Lordship in the interest of the poor and dumb millions of India.

Lord Hartington declared that the Government of India had roughly estimated the cost of the Indian contingent of the Egyptian Expedition for the space of three months at £1,800,000. His Lordship said that he was surprised at the amount estimated. We for one do not share his feeling of surprise. The Government of India has better experience in war estimates than Her Majesty's Government in England, particularly as it had received sharp rebuke so lately for the error in Affghan War estimates. Then the Government of India has no temptation to make under-estimates. It has no party to satisfy, no political interests to serve, no political motive to accomplish by toning down the truth. Accepting then the estimate of the Government of India may we ask where is the money to come from to meet this fresh charge? The Government of India has remitted no less than three millions of revenue by its recent financial measures; its estimated balance at the end of the current year is about a quarter of a million; how will it then be able to meet this sudden liability? Lord Hartington expressed a hope then the Indian Government would not be compelled to modify their present arrangements. But what are the ways and means of the Indian Government? We do not think that Major Baring would like to have recourse to additional taxation for the sake of a purely English war, at the same time if he be compelled to find money, he must meet the demand anyhow. The only alternative therefore left to him is loan. And what a satisfaction will this be to the millions of India! They must borrow money in order to help their rulers to indulge in the luxury of keeping the Egyptian down, of securing the Egyptian bonds, and of enjoying the loaves and fishes of the Egyptian State.

JEYPORE.

WE are informed that the installation of Maharaja Siwai Madho Singh Bahadur of Jeypore takes place early next month. It will be recollected that His Highness was chosen by the late lamented Maharaja Ram Singh to be his successor and that the choice was unanimously accepted by the zenana as well as by the nobles and officials of the State. It was confirmed by the Government of India, and on 29th September 1880 the recognition of Kiam Singha as ruler of the Jeypore State under the title of Siwai Madho Singh was formally announced by the Agent to the Governor-General at a durbar held in the palace. At that time Maharaja Madho Singh was 19 years old and therefore not a minor. But he was not at once invested with powers, on account of his alleged imperfect education and want of experience. The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, determined that the political Agent should for the present have a potential voice in the affairs of the State. The Foreign Office decided that the system of administration in force during the late Maharajah's life-time should be maintained, with certain alterations in the *personnel* of the Council with a view to give the influential nobles of the State a share in the administration. It was at the same time arranged—we quote from the Eastern Rajputana States Agency report for 1880-81—that as a means of familiarizing the young Maharaja with the details of public business, the Political Agent should take His Highness with him to the meetings of the Council, while as His Highness's interest and capacity for the duties which will eventually devolve upon him increased, he should himself gradually withdraw from the active control of affairs." Such was the arrangement sanctioned by theGovernment of India for the administration of theJeypore State during Maharaja Madho Singh's apprenticeship. The management of the affairs of the State was practically left in the hands of the Political Agent. We do not now propose to review the working of this arrangement during the past two years; but we believe we state the truth and nothing but the truth when we say that it has not proved an unmixed blessing to Jeypore. How the State fared under the administration of Colonel (now Major-General) Beynon will not be known until the circumstances connected with his sudden retirement from the Political service and his equally sudden departure from the country have been clearly and satisfactorily explained. If an enquiry were made into the reasons, which dictated every change that took place during Colonel Beynon's administration, the real truth would be known. We earnestly hope the Government of India will be pleased to make such an enquiry through an officer unconnected with the Political Department. Colonel Beynon was succeeded by Colonel Bannerman, whose conduct of the affairs of the State was hardly more satisfactory than that of his predecessor. The change was one on which the people of Jeypore had little reason to congratulate themselves. Though one set of evils was checked, another set sprung into existence, and the management of the affairs of the State was far from what it ought to have been. The high-handed dismissal by Colonel Bannerman of a Bengali judicial officer, who had long served the State with credit, for a comparatively trivial offence last year, must be still fresh in the recollection of the reader; and his attitude towards Thakoor Futteh Sing, the trusted Minister of the late Maharaja, did not inspire the people with confidence in his wisdom, judgment and sense of justice.

If the history of Jeypore during the past two years teaches one lesson more than another, it is this:—that the arrangement under which the Political Agent has had a potential voice in the affairs of the State has not proved a success. Yet we learn that that arrangement is to be continued under a new name and in a modified shape when Maharaja Madho Singh's installation takes place next month. We hear from a perfectly reliable source that His Highness is to be invested with full powers subject to certain important conditions. These conditions are:—(1) that the Maharaja shall consult the Political Agent on all important matters concerning the management of the State; (2) that no change or alteration shall be made in the administration without the concurrence of the Political Agent; (3) and that nothing done during the past two years shall be reversed. Now, it is needless for us to say that these conditions will greatly interfere with the proper exercise of authority by His Highness the Maharaja. If the conditions should be strictly carried out, the Political Agent will continue to be the *de facto* ruler of the State as he has been during the past two years, and the Maharaja will be a mere puppet. We know well that Political Agents are fond of interfering even when they have no business to do so. They have a bad habit of exceeding their powers and going beyond their instructions. An over-zealous Political officer may easily reduce the Chief of the State to which he is accredited to a perfect nonentity. If this isthe case with States where Political Agents have no right to interfere with internal administration,one may well conceive what would be the condition of Jeypore under the proposed arrangement. The proposed conditions are such that by a little stretch of meaning every question, great or small, may be brought within their purview. The Political Agent, if so disposed, will be able to take up every matter which may reach his ears, without exceeding his authority. It is much better that matters should remain as they are than that the Maharaja should be nominally invested with full powers. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that a high-minded statesman like Lord Ripon will sanction the conditions mentioned above, which, we understand, have been proposed by the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana. None knows better the value and importance of the Native States of India than the present Viceroy. The weighty words which His Excellency uttered at Ajmere last November on the occasion of the distribution of prizes of the Mayo College, clearly show what deep interest Lord Ripon takes in the welfare of the Native States of India, and how very anxious is His Lordship to promote their true interests. And as the portfolio of Foreign Affairs is in his own hands, we may rest assured that Lord Ripon

will not accept the unreasonable recommendation made by the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana. Maharaja Madho Sing has now served his apprenticeship for two years, and His Highness has made the best possible use of his opportunities. Since his investiture with certain limited powers last September he has taken a special interest in the business brought forward before the Council, and the Political Agent has generally concurred in His Highness's views and conclusions. With his strong common sense he can readily grasp the facts of a case laid before him. We do not hesitate to say that by his two years' apprenticeship the young Chief has acquired sufficient knowledge and experience to justify the desirability of placing him in uncontrolled charge of the State. Aided by an able Minister and a sympathetic Political Agent, His Highness will be able to manage the affairs of the State satisfactorily. If the Government of India is not satisfied on this point it is much better that the existing arrangements for the administration of affairs should be continued for sometime longer than that the Maharaja should be nominally invested with full powers and practically remain a puppet.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON has inaugurated his reign by making a generous recognition of the labours of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. The Resolution reviewing the last Municipal Administration Report of Calcutta, begins with this remark: "The Report, which has been submitted this year with commendable punctuality, is very full and complete. It is accompanied by exhaustive and interesting reports by the Health Officer and the Engineer, and by clear and comprehensive statements, and forms a complete record of the progress made during 1881, administrative as well as material." The credit of the early submission of the report belongs to Mr. Harrison, who took it up in time and in right earnest. After noticing the Census operations of the town the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges in graceful terms the services of the late Mr. Souttar. His Honor says, "during the year under review the Commissioners suffered a severe loss in the death, while on furlough, of their Chairman, Mr. W. M. Souttar. By this sad event the Municipality was deprived of a zealous and judicious president, and the Government of a valuable officer, who had won the respect and confidence of all classes of the community." His Honor might have added that in commemoration of the memory of Mr. Souttar the Commissioners have voted a marble bust of his to be kept in the Town Hall. The Lieutenant-Governor justly adds, "the office of Chairman has been well filled since April 1881, by Mr. H. L. Harrison." Regarding the attendance of the Commissioners the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, "the Commissioners held altogether 3 ordinary meetings, 4 quarterly meetings, 6 special meetings, and 12 special general meetings. The Town Council met 50 times during the year, the Budget Committee 15 times, the Tramway Committee 13 times, and other General Committees 29 times. There were also 43 meetings of Standing Committees and 34 meetings of miscellaneous and Sub-Committees. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that 14 of the elected and 2 of the nominated members attended more than 50 meetings during the year. The interest and industry shown by many of the elected Commissioners in the work of the town show that the claims of responsible office are becoming understood and appreciated." May we be permitted to observe that as far as the Commissioners are concerned they have always been fully alive to their sense of duty and responsibility. It is the Government, which is now beginning to appreciate their labours in a generous spirit.

Referring to the amendment of the Municipal Act anent the extension of water supply to the Suburbs, the Legislature, in total disregard of the protest of the Commissioners, has vested the Government with the power of compelling them to extend it to the Suburbs. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks, "the Government, however, was of opinion that where the interests of Calcutta and of the Suburbs were divergent, and even to some extent conflicting, the ultimate decision in a matter of such vital importance as the extension of the water-supply should no longer be left in the hands of one of the parties concerned. The section as originally drafted was therefore retained in the Bill, and eventually passed into law." This is not a correct statement. The Bill as originally drafted left it to the discretion of the Commissioners to extend the water-supply to the Suburbs. The Government had thus at first accepted the position recommended by the Commissioners, but it was in Select Committee that the provision was altered. The Commissioners have, therefore, a just right to complain of this arbitrary interference.

The Resolution thus notices the subject of Bustee improvement:

In the Resolution on the Report for 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor was compelled to remark upon the want of energy displayed by the Bustee Committee during that year, and it is therefore a matter for congratulation that a considerable increase of activity was displayed in 1881. The Committee held 15 meetings during the year, some of them at the bustees under improvement, and took into consideration the whole question of the improvement of bustees and the best method of utilizing the provisions of the Act for that purpose. A set of working rules was drawn up; classified registers were prepared showing the condition of every bustee in the town; rules were prescribed to regulate the building of new huts; and lastly (a most useful measure) powers were given to the Chairman to deal with bustees which were too small to admit of the elaborate procedure of sections 280—283 of the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the works of bustee improvement actually carried out during the year were hardly commensurate with the preliminary operations of the Committee. The latter, however, have laid down a broad and well-defined programme of work; and the current year should show a larger amount of actual progress.

Only one important point has been omitted here. It is this that the old law did not give sufficient facilities for the acquisition of land for the reclamation of bustees. This defect has been removed by the amending Act. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to say that "the condition of the municipal finances is satisfactory. Current income and expenditure are almost in equilibrium." The reduction of taxation by Rs. 1,73,571 did not impair the efficiency of the financial position of the Municipality. His Honor says, "this result is satisfactory as indicating 'success in collections and a general elasticity in the revenue.'" His Honor further remarks:

The policy they have adopted in framing their Budget for the current year is to endeavour to keep the house-rate at its present limit of 7½ per cent., and to make as little change as possible in the aggregate of the three subsidiary rates for water, lighting, and police. This policy has the entire approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. Not only are frequent changes in the rates of municipal taxation—whether upwards—much to be deprecated; but it is peculiarly undesirable, in view of the numerous pressing wants of the town, to purchase a little temporary relief by unduly discounting the future. The work of bustee improvement and tank-filling is as yet only in its infancy. The extension of the water-supply, both filtered and unfiltered, the construction of a new storm-water outfall, the completion of the town which it at present fails to reach—all are matters which must occupy the earnest attention of the Commissioners in the immediate future.

After expressing his satisfaction with the work done by the different departments the Lieutenant-Governor thus notices the subject of tank-filling:

The progress made in tank-filling is still small. This subject was specially pressed upon the notice of the Commissioners last year; and it was pointed out that their reluctance to spend the money of the rate-payers in improving the property of private individuals had been carried much further than was justifiable. During 1881, however, an important change was introduced in the law, which had the effect of obliterating the distinction between the tanks situated outside private enclosures. By this change the difficulty hitherto felt by the Commissioners has been greatly lessened; and it is therefore disappointing to find that the sum devoted to this object in 1881 was very little higher than in 1880. In the past year the total cost of the operations was Rs. 4,945, of which Rs. 2,749 were recovered, the net cost to the Municipality being only Rs. 2,196. It is stated in the Report that this compares very favourably with 1880, when only Rs. 366 out of Rs. 4,056 was recovered. What the Commissioners should look to, however, is not so much the proportion of gross outlay to be recovered from the owners of the tanks. The essential point is the total amount of work done, and this is measured by gross, and not by net, expenditure. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to regard a total outlay of less than Rs. 5,000 as adequate to the object in view. No action appears to have been taken upon the suggestion put forward in the Resolution on last year's Report, that the Municipality should, where necessary, take up tanks under the Act, fill them up, and then resell them. This plan has, however, been rendered less generally necessary by the change in the law referred to. In all, operations were begun upon 20 tanks during 1881, of which 14 only were completed by the end of the year. It appears that, according to the list prepared three years ago, there are no less than 534 tanks which might ultimately be filled up. Of these, only 34 have been hitherto taken in hand, leaving 500 still untouched. The Chairman remarks that the bustee register only shows 177 tanks, of which about one-tenth have been filled up, and that the bulk of the remainder are within private enclosures, and are in a much better condition than the bustee tanks. It is quite certain, however, that many of the latter are also the source of much unhealthiness, and while even the smaller number of public tanks remain untouched, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot consider the present rate of progress as satisfactory. He trusts that this matter will receive the serious consideration of the Commissioners during the coming year, in order that a state of things which is a reproach to a great city like Calcutta may be removed as soon as possible.

The Lieutenant-Governor evidently forgets that all tanks are not equally bad, that it will not be wise to fill up all tanks till the water supply is doubled, and that there is not sufficient earth available to fill up tanks. Consequently the rate of progress in tank-filling must be slow.

On the whole the Resolution is fair, just, and appreciative. There is a good prospect of an *entente cordiale* between the Corporation and the present Government of Bengal.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE orders issued from the North-Western Provinces Secretariat on the subject of the extension of Local self-Government towards the close of Sir George Couper's term of office were noticed in these columns at the time of their publication. The orders were grievously disappointing. They were, in fact, almost beneath criticism. Sir George Couper's resolutions, both in the General and Public Works Department, were not calculated to advance local self-government in the united provinces one inch, and this we clearly pointed out at the time. The late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh declined to make any material alteration in the constitution of the Local Fund Committees existing in his satrapy, and determined to convert them into District Committees under the new scheme, by eliminating a few official members and adding a few others to them. His plan, indeed, did not aim at promoting local self-government. It was merely a decentralization scheme, and nothing more. All that Sir George Couper did in giving effect to the views of the Supreme Government in the direction of extending local self-government in his satrapy, was to take away from district officers the management of certain matters connected with petty public works, schools and dispensaries and to transfer it to District Committees, who were placed in funds for this purpose by certain orders in the Financial Department. As every body knows this was purely a nominal transfer, the arrangement in reality being nothing but a continuance of the old system under a new name, inasmuch as District Officers were appointed presidents of the newly constituted Committees. Sir George Couper's action was, in fact, a satire upon the great idea started by the Government of India in their Resolution of October 1881. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces almost regretted that the policy prescribed by the Supreme Government was not open to discussion. Sir George Couper did not even relieve municipalities altogether of the charges for Police. He remitted Police charges in proportion to the extent to which municipalities relieved the Provincial revenue of expenditure on account of schools, dispensaries and public works.

Sir Alfred Lyall, we must confess, is taking a greater interest in carrying out the orders issued by the Government of India on the subject of the development of local self-government. Since the publication of the Supreme Government's memorable Resolution of the 18th May last the new Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has adopted certain measures with the object of making the District Committees more independent. He has issued orders to the Committees to elect their own presidents, and expressed himself in favour of the introduction of election for the appointment of members, wherever practicable. Further, with a view to develope local self-government, the new Lieutenant-Governor has directed local boards to be constituted, having jurisdiction over an area conterminous with the present tahsils of each district, and declared that the Tahsildars need not necessarily

remain members of the board, to say nothing of their presiding over them. These orders are now being given effect to in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. We doubt whether the united provinces are sufficiently advanced for the formation of local boards in every tahsil. The idea of making the sub-division the unit of local self-government originated with Sir Ashley Eden, and it was at once taken up by the Government of India and embodied in the Resolution of 18th May last. We stated in a recent issue that some of the district officers in Bengal are strongly opposed to the promotion of sub-divisional boards. They point out that there is a paucity of able and public-spirited men, willing to do hard detailed executive work, and that even where such men are to be found they do not generally possess sufficient leisure to attend to public business. If this is true of Bengal, it is truer still of the Upper Provinces. In that part of the country it will be difficult to find in outlying districts a sufficient number of able and trustworthy men to constitute local committees. We are, therefore of opinion that there should for the present be in the Upper Provinces one local board for the district, and the idea of making the sub-division the unit must be abandoned. Non-official gentlemen are being appointed Chairmen of District and Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. We have not much hope that the appointment of non-official gentlemen as presidents will make the committees more independent, unless the local authorities cordially co-operate with the Government in carrying out the new policy of extending local self-government. We have from the beginning held that the success of the scheme will hinge entirely upon the attitude of district officers and divisional Commissioners towards the Local Government Boards. The Government of India has recognised this clearly, and expressed a strong hope that the local authorities will do their best to give effect to the new policy. But he would be a bold man who should venture to calculate upon the fulfilment of this hope. We have been credibly informed that the Magistrate of a district not five hundred miles distant from Allahabad sent for the non-official president of the DistrictCommittee,who had just been elected by the members, and addressed him to the following effect :—"Take care, if you do anything against my wishes, I will send you to the havalat' District Committees in the interior, even though they should consist of members appointed by election and be presided over by a non-official president, will dare not act in opposition to the will of the Magistrate-Collector or Deputy Commissioner. The District officer, it must not be forgotten, is almost a king within his jurisdiction, and he can do with practical impunity what he likes. We repeat that in spite of the liberal principles laid down in the Government of India's Resolution of the 18th May last, the success of Lord Ripon's noble policy will wholly depend upon the attitude of the local authorities towards the Municipal and District Committees.

In Bengal all the Municipalities excepting those of Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah have been relieved altogether of Police charges, But we have said above that Sir George Couper did not even relieve Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh altogether of the charges for Police. In its Resolution of October 1881, the Government of India observed :—"The only function which the Municipalities discharge in regard to Police is the provision of funds for the purpose of meeting the whole, or a portion, of the cost of the Municipal Police Force. They practically exercise no control over the Police, and cannot, therefore be expected to take any special interest in the efficiency of the force, or to look with sympathy on a provision of the law which treats them as a machinery for raising taxes to be spent on a department over which they have no control, and in the efficient and economical expenditure of which they have but little direct interest and no immediate responsibility. The Governor-General in Council would, therefore, be glad to see Municipal Bodies relieved altogether of the charge for Police, an equal amount of expenditure on Education, Medical Charity, and, if possible, Public Works of local interest being transferred to them with as full control as may be practically expedient over the details of such expenditure." Sir George Couper did not give full effect to this principle in his satrapy. He declared that Municipalities would be relieved of Police charges to the extent of the additional amount they would undertake to spend on education and medical charity. It is clear that the late Lieutenant-Governor did not in this matter, carry out the views of the Supreme Government. May we hope that his successor will give effect to the principle laid down by the Government of India in its Resolution of October 1881? The Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should be relieved altogether of the charges for Police, though we must confess that the condition that the amount now spent on the Police must be expended on education, medical charity and public works of local interest will not afford municipalities the desired relief.

Again, the funds placed at the disposal of the District Committees will not enable them to do anything useful. As the *Pioneer* pertinently remarks, "if the scope of their action is to be limited to the cut-and-dried budget which has served for this year, they may as well have never been called into existence. Certain district sources of income, other than the bankrupt local funds or the trumpery receipts from pounds, must be made over to their absolute control." Our contemporary suggests the transfer of the license tax to the Local Boards, and thinks that under such an arrangement the tax will probably have a better chance of being fairly assessed, and possibly admit of greater expansion than now. We are strongly opposed to any arrangement, which would have the effect of perpetuating that obnoxious and demoralizing impost. If the history of taxation in India proves one thing more than another, it is that a direct tax is wholly unsuited to the circumstances of the country. The Government, as we have often urged in these columns, should avail itself of the earliest opportunity to repeal the license tax which, as Mr. Allan Hume and Sir Ashley Eden have shown, cannot be assessed in this country with anything like fairness. To our thinking a portion of the Excise tax should be made over to the absolute control of Local Boards. The revenue derived from fees on the retail sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs seems to us to be excellently adapted for this purpose. Upon the plea of checking smuggling and illicit consumption, the Excise authorities freely grant licenses for retail sale and the number of liquor-shops is fearfully increasing. If the revenue derived from fees on the retail sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, were made over to local management and control, not only would the local Boards be placed in funds but the evils consequent upon the spread of drunkenness would be greatly checked.

THE KHOND RISING.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has addressed an important communication to the Government of India regarding the execution of certain Khonds connected with the rising at Kalahandi. Mr. Berry, Superintendent of Affairs at Kalahandi, reported that he had tried and condemned to death certain Khonds, "who were directly engaged in the murder of Kultas in the villages of Nandole, Amatola and Budel," and that he had executed the capital sentences in these cases without waiting for their confirmation by the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner discusses in his letter to the Government of India the question whether or no Mr. Berry was justified in his summary proceedings. Mr. Morris says, "it is to be borne in mind that Mr. Berry, as Superintendent of Affairs in Kalahandi, is empowered to try and pass sentences on persons charged with a capital offence. He exercised no exceptional powers in trying and sentencing the prisoners in these cases, but only in carrying out the sentences without the confirmation of the Chief Commissioner, which is necessary in ordinary circumstances." The main question for decision is whether the circumstances in which Mr. Berry found himself placed were such as to justify him in anticipating that confirmation. We are told that the careful perusal of the records in all these cases has fully convinced the Chief Commissioner that justice has been done in every one of them. Mr. Morris remarks: "The records are necessarily brief; but they are clear and conclusive. The convictions are chiefly based on the statements of the accused persons themselves,which have been fully recorded and duly weighed in accordance with the principles contained in sections 193 and 237 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They are circumstantial and convincing, and are generally corroborated by the evidence of witnesses or by the statements of other accused persons. The records contain a formal defect, *viz.*, that evidence of the *corpus delicti* is not formally recorded in every case. But it must be borne in mind that the *corpus delicti* in these cases was a matter of public notoriety and within Mr. Berry's personal knowledge. There was no doubt of the massacre of many Kultas; and Mr. Berry may well be pardoned for not devoting his valuable time to recording the proof of that fact in each case. The Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the accused were in none of these cases prejudiced by this formal defect. They were convicted on clear proof of participation in this massacre; and the Chief Commissioner would have been prepared to confirm the sentence passed by Mr. Berry in every case." Again: "It is very satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner to be able to report his conviction that the men executed by Mr. Berry have suffered justly, and that the only question for consideration is whether that officer was justified in believing that in the circumstances prompt action was absolutely necessary." The grounds on which Mr. Berry proceeded in this sharp and summary course are thus set forth—(1) it was necessary that prompt and severe punishment should fall on the murderers convicted at this early period, as a warning to the disaffected all around, and to the Khonds generally, of the consequences of participation in such acts of violence; and (2) it would have been in a high degree dangerous for Mr. Berry to attempt to keep these condemned men as prisoners either in the Bhowani Patna Jail or in his own camp These were certainly strong reasons for prompt action. But the question is whether these reasons applied with equal force to all the cases disposed of by Mr. Berry. The executions took place between 24th June and the 5th July. On the latter date, after carrying out the last of them, Mr. Berry received the orders forbidbiding this procedure. These orders would have been received earlier, but communications between his camp and Raipore had been interrupted by the armed band of Khonds, who had been moving about the country. The executions then took place up to the 5th July. But on the 1st July, Mr. Berry wrote from Patharia, "all chance of armed resistance apparently quite passed away." This intelligence was telegraphed by the Commissioner, Chattisgarh, to the Chief Commissioner. At first sight it appeared to the Chief Commissioner, that the necessity for prompt execution had passed away by the time such a statement could be made. And yet these executions were not stopped till the 5th July. When once armed resistance had ceased, it might fairly be asked whether executions should have been persisted in. Of course the peculiar situation of the district should certainly be taken into consideration, but the question as to whether the execution of ringleaders should still go on as before, should have been considered. On this point the Chief Commissioner says :

In reference to the general question of dealing with the participators in this rising, who may be captured and brought to trial, the Chief Commissioner has issued orders to Colonel Ward that all ringleaders in the massacre of the Kultas, and all persons proved to have actually committed a murder, may be sentenced to death, and their cases sent up to him for confirmation of this sentence. He will thus be able to decide in each such case whether the sentence should be carried out or not. As to persons who merely participated in the acts which culminated in the murder, without being ringleaders or actual murderers, he has directed Colonel Ward that a capital sentence should not be passed. Of course such persons may be technically guilty of murder: but

under all the circumstances of the case and in view to ignorance and uncivilized character of the Khonds it seems better to deal more leniently with those who acted under the influence of their natural leaders.

The Chief Commissioner does not see his way at present to extend this mercy to ringleaders, or to those who actually committed murder. In most of the cases that have come under his cognizance, he has found that though many Khonds were present at every scene of murder, the fatal blow was inflicted by one man, who, either by his official position or his more intense enmity against the Kultas, was the best instrument for the crime. It seems to the Chief Commissioner that such men should not be allowed again to go about among the people any more than the actual ringleaders in the massacre. Therefore, he has instructed Colonel Ward that he may sentence such men to death; and he reserves to himself in the exercise of his own discretion either to confirm that sentence or to commute it to one of confinement for life or for some long period. I am to express a hope that these orders will meet with the approval of the Government of India.

We do not agree with the Chief Commissioner. If the country had been quieted, if the Khonds had made submission, if order and security had been restored, we think the wholesale executions of ringleaders ought to have been put an end to. The time has we think arrived for consideration whether a general amnesty should not be granted. The Khonds are but savages, they had been impelled by a clan feeling, many of the ringleaders have already paid dearly for their impulsiveness, and as retributive justice has done its work, it is time that Mercy should be allowed her benign sway.

THE JAIL ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

THANKS to Mr. O'Donnell the Jail Administration of Bengal has for the last two years occupied a very large share of public attention. As the facts and figures were marshalled before Parliament, it was insinuated that it was one of the weakest facts in Sir Ashley Eden's administration. But there are facts and facts. It is quite refreshing to read the review of Bengal jail administration for the last four years by the Inspector General of Jails. We will give the most salient points *seriatim*.

Jail Service.—Dr. Lethbridge says that during the last four years every branch of the Jail Service was reorganized. And in reorganizing the department, the following appointments and improvements were made. The appointment of a Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, the appointment of three Assistant Superintendents of Central Jails, the appointment of Deputy Superintendents to the Presidency, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye Central Jails, and an increase of pay to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General. The pay of the clerks in the office of Inspector-General has been raised, and the office itself has been removed from Alipore to the Writers' Building in Dalhousie Square, where he is now able to transact business more easily with the other departments of Government and to superintend the Jail Depot. The subordinate jail service has also been reorganized. All the miscellaneous and badly paid appointments of English writers, mohurrirs, and naib-jailors have been abolished. Appointments to the jail service are now only made through the grade of Assistant Jailor, and every candidate must have passed the entrance examination in the Calcutta University. After some years, Assistant Jailors may rise to be Deputy Jailors of Central Jails, and if found to be qualified for the post, eventually to be Jailors of District Jails. The result of this system is that there is now a highly trained subordinate staff, who have accepted the jail service as a career for life. Only those who know what the jail service was in the days when any casual applicant was accepted as a jail officer can appreciate the difference in the quality of the work done at present. The pay of all grades of the service has been raised, and no subordinate officer receives less than Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50 a month. The minimum pay of a Jailor is now Rs 75, rising to Rs. 100—it used to be Rs. 50. The maximum pay to which a Jailor can rise is Rs. 350. Commission has been abolished. All the officials of a jail, from the Deputy Superintendent downwards, now reside on the jail premises: this is a matter of considerable importance, contributing as it does to the safety and efficiency of the jail. While the superior grades of the service have been improved, the changes in the lower grades have been still more radical. The unconcerned police sentry on the jail wall and the slovenly burkundaz on Rs. 5 managing one or two hundred prisoners single-handed inside the jail have been replaced by a graded service of warders, who are in charge of gangs of 30 or 40 prisoners, and who, with the convict officials under them, are responsible for their work and safe custody. All warders now receive a military training, and are dressed in proper uniform. Increased pay and the recently granted advantage of privilege leave for one month after 11 months' service have made the jail service popular. As to efficiency the Inspector-General says that whereas the lowest number of escapes recorded previous to the reorganization was 72, there were only 37 escapes last year, and this notwithstanding the fact that large building operations were being carried on in seventeen jails. There have been no outbreaks since the present system was introduced. The extreme importance of having a thoroughly reliable establishment of convict officials has never been lost sight of. New rules for the selection and training of convict night-watchmen, convict-overseers, and convict-warders have been introduced. The result has been most encouraging. The entire system of day and night guarding has been revised.

Discipline.—The recording of every offence committed by a prisoner first on his labour ticket and then in a register has been insisted on. This taken with the fact that every prisoner is at all times under the direct supervision of a paid as well as a convict official, has resulted in an increase in the number of offences reported. The total number of offences for the four years previous to 1878 was 113,189; the number for the last four years was 195,104. The proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total punishment for the same periods was 14·3 and 9·6, and the present year's figures shew, that jails can be managed thoroughly well with little or no flogging. The introduction of the system of jail parades has entirely changed the character of imprisonment in association. Under this system the actions of a prisoner are completely under control at all hours of the day, and there can be no question that imprisonment has thereby been rendered much more penal.

While imprisonment has been made more penal rewards for good conduct under the mark-rules have been increased, and the rules simplified. The prisoners not only understand and appreciate the system better, but feel very keenly the loss of marks as a punishment.

Jail buildings.—The improvement in jail buildings can best be appreciated by giving the amounts actually expended on original works. In the four financial years ending 31st March 1878, ₹ 6,54,138 were expended. In the last four years the expenditure has been over ₹ 15,00,000. Nine entirely new jails are approaching completion, and very extensive additions, in the shape of improved sleeping wards and other works have been made, and are still being made, to eight important jails. Minor works in connection with water-supply and work-shed accomodation have been carried out in nearly every jail. The whole strength of the jail establishment of the province, that is to say, every subordinate official connected with a jail has been housed on jail premises. All jails have been rendered more secure by being provided with double gates.

Sanitation.—In addition to the improvements in buildings and water-supply already noticed, the following steps have been taken to improve the health of the prisoners. The supply of clothing and bedding has been improved in quality, and every prisoner has been provided with a blanket-coat—an article of clothing not allowed in former years. The diet scale now adopted is approved of by the officers in medical charge of jails. One of the greatest improvements has been the introduction of the system of fortnightly weighment of all prisoners, and the intelligent application of the weight test in the exaction of labour tasks. This test not only prevents the employment of prisoners who are losing weight on hard and penal labour, but when properly carried out acts as a check on the issue of rations. Any general loss of weight not accounted for by climatic causes is an indication that the food is being tampered with. The medical subordinates, who are not entrusted with the issue of rations, are employed in taking weights and recording them on the labour-tickets. We are assured that there is no jail now, not even in Julpigoree, where the prisoners cannnot on the whole be said to be in good health.

Jail Industry.—There is no branch of jail management in which there has been so much improvement as the development of manufactures. The net profit to Government from the earnings of prisoners, not taking into consideration the value of labour employed on Public Works, was in the previous four years Rs. 10,36,822, or Rs. 13-15 per prisoner, sentenced to labour. The total of the last four years is Rs. 16,23,335, or Rs. 24-12 per prisoner. The latter sum would have been larger if 10 per cent. had not been deducted for wear and tear of tools and interest on capital for the years 1880 and 1881. The introduction of printing for Government into the Presideucy Jail has resulted in extraordinary success, showing as it does a saving of two lakhs of rupees last year to Government. The large Central Jails of Bhagulpore, Buxar, and Rajshahye have started industries, which, it is hoped, will solve the extremely difficult question of labour for long term prisoners. and at the same time make the Central Jails self-supporting and useful to the State in supplying it with its requirements for jail and police clothing and for tents for civil officers. Owing to the cheap prices of food and a large decrease in the prison population, the total expenditure of the department, excluding public works, has decreased from an average of ₹ 12,72,220 in the four years ending 31st December 1877 to Rs. 11,47,969 in the last four years. If we deduct from the former Rs. 259,205 the average earnings from manufacture for the first four years, Rs. 4,05,833, the average earnings for the last four years, the net average cost of the department to Government is shown to be Rs. 10,13,015 for the first period and Rs. 7,42,136 for the last four years. Surely nothing could be more satisfactory than the above and all this was the result of the last four years' administration of Sir Ashley Eden.

There is one important point connected with jail administration upon which much light is not thrown by the report before us nor by the Resolution of Government, we mean the extreme severity and rigour of prison labour. We hope Mr. Thompson's attention will be directed to it. While on this subject we are glad to read the following:

After devoting considerable attention to the subject of the exaction of penal labour, the Inspector-General has come to the conclusion that it is inadvisable to place a prisoner on penal labour, immediately on his admission to jail, if it is his first conviction. He is in the first days of his imprisonment depressed in mind, anxious possibly about the result of his case in appeal, and at the same time unaccustomed to the restraints of jail life. The exaction of severe task tells on him at once, he loses weight, and in many cases has to be taken off work before he has been on it many days. Dr. Lethbridge has accordingly proposed to include in the new Jail Code a provision prohibiting the employment of any prisoner, sentenced to more than two months' imprisonment, on penal labour until he has been one month in Jail on ordinary labour, and the proposal has received the sanction of Government.

This is as it should be. After a careful perusal of the review of jail administration in Bengal for the last four years we have no hesitation in saying that it has proved highly successful in every respect, and that no other province of India can stand fair comparison with Bengal on this subject.

BOMBAY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE EXCITEMENT caused by the events in Egypt is decreasing, despite the fact that the long talked of Indian Expedition is on its way to the land of the Pharoas and that each succeeding day sees more or less troops embarked for the scene of action.

Action! Heaven save the mark, but methinks 'tis a misnomer.

A tamer or more unsatisfactory affair can hardly I think be found in the annals of history, and from whatever cause, I know that less interest is taken in the Egyptian war than in the Bishop's Pastoral, which he delivered last Sunday week in the Cathedral, and which has brought on his devoted head the thunders of the European community.

As I understand it, the Bishop contends that as a Christian priest it is his duty to obey the law of Christ and refuse to re-marry people who are divorced by the law of the land as it applies to Christians. He contends that Christ forbade these marriages, and that though the law of the land allows them, he is not obliged by the law to celebrate such marriages, and he does not mean to do so or allow any of the clergy under him to do so except under risk of his heavy displeasure.

I do not think His Lordship is justified in his resolutions since it can be proved theologically that Christ stated that he came to fulfill the law of Moses, and that law permitted the re-marriage of divorcees, but I admire his evident bravery in openly confessing his belief that the law of his faith should be acted on, even though it runs counter to the law of the land.

Such men, if they are Hindoos, Mussulmans, or Jews, are called Fanatics!

We had a grand entertainment on Thursday night at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, to say good-bye to the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner. The *elite* of Bombay Society was present and aside from the magnificence of the entertainment it was pleasing to see natives of all ranks, classes and creeds mingling in friendly communion with their European friends. It is not often we have such pleasant evening entertainments, but they do a great deal towards promoting harmony, and should be encouraged.

The Governor of Bombay has been here for a couple of days and I understand will again pay us a visit a fortnight hence.

As far as my experience goes he spends most of his time at Poonah, and I don't think he is popular in Bombay in consequence of this fact, and one other, viz. that he gives no entertainments here.

I don't know that it matters much, but personally I feel sorry, because I think the growing indifferenee of prominent men to the social duties of their high stations tends to foster the growing indifference to healthy sentimental feelings that appear to be gradually obtaining.

I think we are all getting *too*-clever. I am not sure that it makes us any the happier or better; but one result of this increased cleverness is that we begin to feel with Solomon that "all is vanity," that sentiment is idiotic, fellow-feeling, politeness and hospitality expensive, and enthusiasm a sign of weakness of intellect.

Nationally we are becoming a machine worked by Policy, Partisanship, Self-interest and Company, and a series of sections and codes established by the partners.

The abolition of the grand old numbers by which we once knew our gallant soldiers' regiments, is one instance of this fact. I was down at Prince's dock the other day and saw our stalwart native soldiers sent off like a pack of sheep, without a cheer, a hurrah, or even a parting "good-bye," though they went to suffer, and perhaps die, for British interests.

I find that papers decline without thanks, contributions expressing the faintest feelings contrary to what the Editors are pleased to call *their* policy, and which is usually a strict adherence to party politics, which politics right or wrong they adopt.

I find kindly and courteous speeches considered "bad taste," and respect for old age, for our pastors and masters quite out of place, whilst politeness of diction, courtesy, and thanks for trivial favours done to those whose duty it is to do the favours, are fast becoming unfashionable.

I am not an old man, but I remember with regret the days when all this was not so, and the coarse practicality of the present day was a matter that would not have been tolerated for one instant.

I do not think that we are improved by the change, I don't think the world gets on one whit the better for the absence of the old fashioned courtesy and consideration for others, or the enthusiasm which once found vent in open expression of opinions and feelings. I had the pleasure at Petit Hall the other night of conversing with an officer of the Spanish man-of-war at present riding in our harbour.

I speak very indifferent French, and I believe the gentleman I had the honor of addressing in that language was not better acquainted with the language than myself, yet we were mutually pleased with our brief acquaintanceship and parted with low bows that earned me considerable chaff from my English friends.

Why, heaven alone knows. The grunt of the Englishman when he meets you, and his surely "How do" may be an honest expression of his feelings of regard for you, but I confess to preferring the courteous bow or equally graceful salaam, and the polite expressions of regard that albeit sometimes hypocritical, yet please the receiver.

These remarks may appear foreign to the contents of a news-letter, but they are not really so.

It was with great pain that I noticed the neglect and discourtesy shewn to the Spanish officers at Petit Hall on Thursday night.

No one that I saw save a Portuguese gentleman spoke to them, no one seemed to attempt to break up the group in which they clustered, and lead them about, and yet there must have been many officers present who spoke French, as well, if not better than myself, and who must have known that even dumb show, a smile, and an indication by a gesture of the way to the refreshment-room would have been accepted and welcomed as a courtesy. Our gallant soldiers were asked if they approved of going to fight in Egypt. Poor fellows, they were ignorant, and replied—"we eat the chief's salt, we go where we are told, but we do not like being sent short of Malta because our brothers in arms were sent there and we shall not have so much honor as they had."

A very little demonstration might have cheered those poor fellows. A few enthusiastic spirits meeting them at the station with cheers, a march through Bombay with band playing and colours flying, a stirring speech from the commander in the presence of a concourse of people, and every soldier would have felt that the Malta expedition was *nothing* to the one *he* was *picked* for, and their hearts would have been gladdened.

But no, some cold blooded practical considerations influenced the authorities and our men have gone on a long campaign to a dangerous land without a single cheer.

I believe the plea raised for not having a demonstration was that the Mahomedan population would be offended as the men went to fight Mussulmans—Absurd!

The soldiers seemed to have an idea that they would pass China on their way to Suez, and were rather hurt to find they were going in the other direction, but they behaved remarkably well, and the discipline preserved would have done credit to the finest troops in the world. I went on board one of the transport ships and although I found that every possible accomodation had been arranged for the troops, yet I don't envy them their fourteen days' voyage. I am happy to say however that the sea is very calm and a break in the monsoon will ensure them a fairly smooth voyage.

Not being a cold-blooded unenthusiastic Englishman, but an Irishman, I have no hesitation in asking all your readers to give their hearty cheer for our Indian troops who have gone to Egypt and to wish them every success.—Gallant fellows!

Yours faithfully,

UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE NEWS of last week shews no decisive action regarding Egypt. Turkey does not seem to be disposed to send her troops to Egypt. The military convention between England and Turkey has not yet been concluded. England is sending her troops to Egypt and the whole of the Indian contingent has been nearly despatched. Preparations, it would seem, are being made on both sides for pitched battles. The British Commander-in-Chief has issued a Proclamation declaring that England's object is to restore the authority of the Khedive and not to wage war against the people of Egypt. The hour of action seems to be imminent.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Dacca led to a Conference on the subject of local self-government. The representatives of the people as might be expected advocated the elective principle in the constitution of the Municipal Committees and the Local Boards and in the appointment of Chairman for the same. The East Bengal Landholders' Association presented His Honor a welcome address.

CONSIDERING the falling-off in the business of the Calcutta Small Cause Court under the new Act the Government of India we hear has declined to increase the number of Judges of the Court and to raise their pay, also to sanction the additional establishment asked for. The average number of institutions of suits has fallen off from 200 to about 75 per diem. The Presidency Small Cause Court Act is a standing monument of the wisdom of Mr. Whitley Stokes.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Sibsagar:

A First Class Native Magistrate of Sibsagore has under Emigration Act sentenced a coolie of the Rajinie tea estate to three months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence of desertion for second time instead of two months provided by section hundred and seventy-five. The High Court and Judge should immediately move and quash the sentence and the Chief Commissioner call upon the Magistrate for explanation.

We hope our correspondent will send further particulars by post.

MR. WILLIAMSON, the Assessor and Surveyor of the Calcutta Municipality, has become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co., and has consequently resigned his office. The Municipal Commissioners have fixed the salary of the office at Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700 per mensem with an annual increement of Rs. 25, but with no permission for private work. One of the first candidates was Babu Hurry Mohun Sen, the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour. He is an officer of good repute, but as the pay fixed will not suit him, he has, we are requested to mention, withdrawn his application.

WE HAVE received a copy of a circular addressed by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta urging its claims on the landholders of Bengal for support. The circular says:

The important position which the Society has always held may be gleaned from the fact, that the Government of India recognised the great and beneficial work which was deeply and earnestly engaging its attention, by making over a portion of ground in the Royal Botanical Gardens, for the prosecution of its labors, and also by allowing the Society a special grant of five thousand Rupees a year which was continued until the close of 1871, when the requirements of Government necessitated the Society vacating the land, and in consideration thereof, and in lieu of the annual allowance, it received a free grant of its present Garden of sixty bigahs, adjoining the residence of H.H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Alipore. From the Bengal Government the Society still receives a special Grant of Rs. 2,400 per annum.

Since the Society was founded in 1820, it has imparted great benefits to this country, through the instrumentality of its members, by the diffusion of much knowledge and experience in the several branches of Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits. The same policy which the eminent founder of the Society advocated, has guided its actions throughout, and been the mainspring of its great success hitherto.

We cannot say that the Agri-Horticultural Society has done all that it could do, commensurately with its position and resources, but we make no doubt that it is a Society, which deserves the support and encouragement of the landholders of Bengal, and we have therefore much pleasure in commending its appeal to them.

A PEN KNIFE made by one Premchand Kurmokar of Kanchanagar, near Burdwan, exhibited at the late Art Exhibition at the Indian Museum attracted the notice of Mr. Fink of the Financial Department, who drew the attention of the Government of India, and the Government of India in its turn drew the attention of the Government of Bengal. The result is an order from the Superintendent of Stationary to Premchand for 12 dozen clasp penknives, 12 dozen large scissors, and 12 dozen single bladed desk penknives. The following statement gives the relative prices for the same articles of English manufacture purchased in Calcutta:

DESCRIPTION OF CUTLERY.	Premchand Kurmokar's rates per dozen.	Eng'ish rates per dozen.
Erasers, wooden handles ...	Rs. 3 6 0	Rs. 6 4 0
Desk knife, wooden handle, 1 b'ade ...	2 4 0	... 5 0 0
Clasp ,, ivory ,, 1 ,, ...	3 6 0	... 6 0 0
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 blades ..	6 0 0	... 14 8 0
,, ,, horn ,, 1 blade ...	2 10 0	... 5 0 0
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 blades...	5 4 0	... 12 0 0
Scissors, large	8 4 0	... 13 0 0
,, small	*7 8 0	... 6 8 0

* The sample received from the Collector of Burdwan is larger than the English small scissors.

We hope the encouragement of the Indian manufacturer will produce the desired result. May we ask whether any enquiry has been made of the surgical instruments prepared by some braziers of Bhowanipore. The lancet produced

by them was pronounced by the late Mr. Cutcliff as superior to the same article of English manufacture.

WE THANK the Calcutta Trades' Association for a copy of their last half-yearly report. It is an interesting record of the activity of the Association. It affords us great pleasure to notice that the Association is pursuing its career of usefulness under the presidency of the present Master, Mr. Zemin.

ACCORDING to the Hindu Almanac the well-known triple conjunction of asterisms, yogas and karanas takes place on the 7th Kartik corresponding with the 23rd October next. This conjunction is called the Kuru-Kshetra Yoga, and is considered most ominous. Bloodshed and revolution are predicted. Professor Couch of Des Moines, Iowa, says that 1882 is the maximum year of 11·1 years' sun-spot period, and also the maximum year of two other periods. Great storms and heavy rains have been seen to follow the appearance of sun-spots.

WE ARE glad to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy has given permission to Babu Ramchunder Palit to publish in a collected form His Excellency's Indian speeches together with the Resolutions of the Government of India on Local Self-Government, on the Education Commission, and on the encouragement of indigenous industries. Such a volume we need hardly say will be most acceptable to the Indian public.

THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to the officiating Chief Justiceship of Bengal has demonstrated one great social fact—the fusion of the Indian nations. It has given satisfaction to all classes of the vast Indian community through the length and breadth of the land. We have received letters of congratulation and thanks-giving from such remote parts of the country as the Punjab and Mysore. Here in Calcutta all classes of the Indian population have expressed their joy by quiet social demonstrations. Firstly, the Vakils of the High Court, comprising Eurasians, Hindus and Mahomedans, gave an Evening Party in honor of the occasion. Secondly, the Indian Barristers entertained the officiating Chief Justice with a dinner. And lastly, the Hon'ble Mahomed Yusoof on behalf of the Mahomedan community gave an Evening Party last Saturday in honor of the new Chief Justice. It was a pleasant gathering; there was one novel feature in it, the reading of congratulatory verses in Persian, and the singing of congratulatory songs in Bengali. It was an interesting and successful reunion.

WE HAVE received from Agra an account of the monster meeting held there regarding the Agra College and the proceedings of an interview of several associated bodies with Dr. Hunter, the President of the Education Commission. We give the report as we have received it :

"A large meeting of the inhabitants of Agra, Muttra, Eta and other neighbouring districts was held at the Town hall of Agra at about 5 P. M., on Thursday the 10th Instant. The large hall was crowded almost to suffocation, as between 600 and 7000 persons were present. All the gentry and educated inhabitants of Agra were present. Muttra was represented by its well known Seths, Lachman Das and Raghunath Das, whose remarkable pub ic spirit and unbounded charity are notorious throughout the country. Eta was represented by Raja Shunker Singh Bahadur. The object of the meeting was to adopt measures to prevent the proposed abolition of the Agra College and to present a suitable memorial to Dr. Hunter, the President of the Education Commission. In the absence of Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, Bahadur K. C. S. I. who was prevented by severe illness from attending the meeting, Raja Lachman Singh Bahadur, Deputy Collector of Boolundshahar, and one of the oldest and most distinguished students of the College, who for 35 years has rendered important and signal services to the State, was unanimously voted to the chair, and Seth Raghunath Das occupied the Vice-chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Proposed by Seth Lachman Das, Banker of Muttra, and seconded by Munshi Jaggan Prosad, pleader of Agra and supported by Babu Jogindro Nath Chatterji, pleader of Aligurh.

Resolution I. That this meeting regards the proposed abolition of the Agra College as a measure calculated to check the spread of High education in the North Western Provinces and therefore fraught with serious injury to the best interests of the country and the people.

Proposed by Raja Shunker Singh Bahadur and seconded by Moulvi Fida Hosain, Munsiff of Agra, and supported by Munshee Saligram, pleader of Agra.

Resolution II. That the grounds on which the proposal to abolish the Agra College are based are, in the opinion of this meeting, quite insufficient to justify the measure contemplated by Government.

Proposed by Dr. Makund Lal and seconded by Munshee Raja Lal, tehsildar of Agra, and supported by Munshee Girdhar Lal, pleader of Agra.

Resolution III. That the endowment funds of the Agra College should on no account be transferred to any other institution and not certainly to the Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh.

Proposed by Seth Narain Das and seconded by Lala Dwarka Das, pleader of Agra and supported by Babu Jumna Das Editor of the Agra *Naseem*.

Resolution IV. That if the Government is determined not to spend any more public money on the Agra College, it be requested to make over the institution together with its endowments and a grant-in-aid to a body of trustees on their undertaking to maintain on an efficient footing a college teaching up to the B. A. Standard, and subject as regards Government aid to the ordinary terms and conditions of the local grant-in-aid rules.

Proposed by Babu Aubinash Chunder Banerji, Subordinate Judge of Agra and seconded by Munshee Sheo Narain, Assistant Secretary to the Agra Municipality.

Resolution V.—That a memorial on the subject be presented to the President and Members of the education commission, now sitting at Agra, and another memorial be prepared and submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy through the Local Government. On the 11th August at 10 A. M. the Municipal Committee and deputations from 11 public bodies received the Hon'ble President and the members of the education commission at a public meeting held at the same hall where addresses were presented and read. The Officiating Commissioner and the Officiating Magistrate of the District Staff and several officers of the regiments stationed in Agra and some of the local clergy were present. The names of the bodies who presented addresses and of their representatives who read them were as follows :—

	Name of body.	Name of representative.
1.	The Agra Bar.	Munshee Jaggan Pershad.
2.	The students of Agra College.	Gokul Pershad.
3.	The Ariya Samaj.	Babu Jumna Das.
4.	The inhabitants of Muttra.	Seth Narain Das.
5.	Bhargovi Sobha of Muttra.	Lala Girdhar Lal.
6.	The inhabitants of Eta.	Raja Shunker Singh Bahadur.
7.	The Jain Satya Dharma Sobha.	Seth Raghunath Das.
8.	Bharat Hitoisi Sobha.	Lalla Sohan Lal.
9.	Nit Pracharak Sobha.	Lalla Kassi Nath.
10.	The public meeting of the inhabitants of Agra &c.	Raja Luchman Singh.
11.	The Municipality.	Urdu, Rai Muthra Das, English, Munshee Sheo Narain.

All the addresses expatiated on the subject of the Agra College and prayed for its retention laying stress on the fact that its present decline was attributed to inefficient management. They represented that the endowment of Pandit Gangadhur Shastri which yielded an income of upwards of Rs. 25,000 a year and defrayed the bulk of the expenses of the college could not be legally or in justice transferred to any other place and certainly not to the Mahomedan College at Aligarh. Some of them also prayed for the introduction of the Hindi language in the Devanagri character into the Courts. The Bar amongst other things urged the establishment of Law classes in connection with the Agra and Benares Colleges.

Dr. Hunter delivered a most instructive and eloquent speech in reply to the addresses which was frequently applauded. As regards the Agra College he said that he and his colleagues would give the matter their best consideration and make proper recommendations to the Government, that he could not make any promises or give any pledges but having carefully read the sannads of the endowment he could not help remarking that the College had been founded entirely under Hindu influences and from money left by one who he had no hesitation in saying was a "Hindu" of Hindus' belonging to Agra. He also said that he felt sincere pleasure in announcing as a proof of the public spirit of the inhabitants of Agra and the neighbouring districts, and of the sincerity of the present movement that in the course of a few minutes Rs. 10,000 had been raised to found three scholarships in the College after the name of Lord Ripon, Sir Alfred Lyall and himself. The subscriptions were as follows—

	Donor.			Amount.
1.	Sett Luchman Das, Muttra	...	Rs.	2,500
2.	Rajah Shunker Singh Rahor of Eta	...	...	1,500
3.	Rajah Luchman Singh Bahadur	...	...	1,000
4.	The Agra Bar	...	...	1,000
5.	Munshi Nawal Kishore and Lalla Girdhar Lall as patrons of Bhargavi Sobha of Muttra		...	1,000
6.	The City and District of Agra	...	...	3,000
		Total	Rs.	10,000

At the conclusion of the address Rai Muthra Das Bahadur who as President elect of the Municipal Committee occupied the chair in a few words thanked the Hon'ble President and Members of the Commission for their kindness in coming and the officers and gentlemen who had honored the meeting by their attendance.

The meeting then dispersed.

We reserve remarks till our next.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHROINC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of Throat and Chest writes :—I have long been aware of the reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable' and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and specially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 19th August, 1882.

Although the season has far advanced and Doorga Poojah Holidays are drawing nigh, still our commercial markets remain very dull. Such a lifeless state of trade we do not remember to have seen within the last few years, and it is very doubtful whether we shall soon find a change for the better. Nothing of importance has transpired during the week either in Imports or Exports, except the pub ic sale of tea and some transactions in rice.

PIECE-GOODS.—This market has been almost at a stand-still for all descriptions of cottons.

The Produce market has not been distin guished by any notable transaction except what has been stated above.

Tea at the public sale held on the 17th instant did not exhibit any animation, prices were generally lower than at the previous sales.

Wheat supplies small, limited transactions for parcels on the spot at 2-14 to 3 Rs.

MONETARY.

There has been no change in the rates of interest or discount. From the exposition of the Bank's statement, we find that the pub ic demand having improved the Bank has reduced its cash balance, which was replaced to some extent by Government deposits. We learn by the latest telegram that the rate of discount at the Bank of England has been raised to 4 per cent. which may at any time be followed by a rise here if the public demand for money improves.

Linseed market quieter, prices 3-13 to 3-14.

Jute supplies have been free and prices declined about a couple of annas per maund.

Rice, about 70,000 bags of the following kinds have found buyers at the prices quoted below :—

Table—gross	...	...	Rs. 2-10 to 2-14
Ballam ...	...	...	... 1-14 ,, 2-4
Khearee...	...	..	... 1-10 ,, 1-14
Raree ...	...	...	... 1-9 ,, 1-13-6
Kazla (new)	...	...	... 1-9 ,, 1-10

Prices have advanced for all kinds except for table sorts.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cents. have improved, some transactions transpired at advanced rates, whilst 4½ met no change ; at the close they were as follow—

4	per cent.	... 100-10 at 100-11
4½	,, ...	... 107-4

Joint Stock Shares were rather quiet and nothing of importance transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs	As.	P.
J. D. Harvey Esq., Debrooghur	3	14	0
M. Candasawmy Esq., Palachi	3	0	0
Raja of Dhenkanal	13	4	0
Wokunar Reading Room	13	4	0
C. Appalachar Esq., Cuddapa	3	5	0
Secy. Nasirabad Reading Club	6	10	0
Sirdar Mul Singh, Rajpore, Umballa	6	10	0
Trevendrum Reading Club	10	0	0
Sub-Deputy Collector, Jorhat	6	14	0
Baboo Raj Coomar Guho, Chittagong	6	0	0
,, Bepin Behary Sen, Kooshtea	10	0	0
,, Ram Churn Sannyal, Doulutpore	20	0	0
,, Anundmoy Roy, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
,, Joy Gopal Banerjee, Mirzapore	6	10	0
,, Nepal Chunder Bose, Buxar	5	0	0
,, Chunder Bhooson Dutt, Dinapore	6	10	0
,, Bhugwan Das, Benares	6	0	0
,, Jagobundoo Bose, Jarrah	5	0	0
,, Bishombhor Nath Paulit, Protapghur	5	0	0
,, Soshee Voosan Pal, Kushtea	6	10	0
,, Radhica Prosad Kundu, Bhudruck	6	10	0
,, Khetter Mohun Roy Chowdry, Barripore	10	0	0
,, Chunder Voosun Bose, Bettiah	6	10	0
,, Kristo Chunder Chowdry, Burdwan	13	2	0
,, Jadoodath Paulit, Bankipore	3	0	0
,, Hurry Das Ghose, Kurghur	6	10	0
,, Doorga Das Chatterjee, Goari	3	4	0
,, Bhola Nath Das, Tangail	6	10	0
,, Nogendra Nath Chatterjee, Gobordangah	11	10	0
,, Gyan Chunder Mookerjee, Raneegunge	13	4	0
,, Kartick Chunder Patack, Serajgunge	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August 16*, 1882.

GENERAL—Mr A J R Bainbridge, Dist and Sess Judge of Moorshedabad, furlough for thirteen months, from 29th Sept next.

Baboo Chunder Coomar Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Patuakholly, Backergunge, on leave, is transfd to the Rajshahye Dist, and to have charge of the Nowgong Divn of that dist.

Baboo Ramnarain Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, leave for six months, in extension of leave granted 17th Jan last.

Mr E H Ruddock, Offg Magte and Clor, Rajshahye leave for one month and ten days from 5th prox.

Mr L Hare, Offg It Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, on leave, to act as Magte and Colr of Rajshahye, during absence of Mr E H Ruddock,

Baboo Nagendra Nath Sircar, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Manbhoom, leave for one month from date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Suttya Sree Ghosal, Asst Magte and Colr, Bankoora, leave for two months from 1st Sept, 1882.

Baboo Bhoirub Nath Palit, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Mr C F Worsley, Magte and Colr, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Colr under sec 3, Act II (B C) of 1882, in the dist of Durbhunga.

Baboo Jogendronath Sen, Sub-Depy Colr, Barh, Patna, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

POLICE—P A Sandilands, Asst supdt of Police, Gurjat Mehals, is transfd temply to the Dist of Cuttack, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

ECCLESIASTICAL—Baboo Mansidh Tasu Tirnar, ordained native pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Katbo, Lohardugga, is granted a license authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

Mr Nivazi Misser Pastor of the Native Baptist Church in Monghyr, is granted a license authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

MEDICAL—13th Augt—Surg G S A Ranking, Offg Civil Surg, 24-Perghs, to act as Medl Inspr of Emigrants at Calcutta, during absence of Brde Surg C J J Jackson, from date he joined that apptmt.

Surg G S A Ranking, Offg Civil Surg, 24-Perghs, also to have medl charge of the Alipore and Russa Jails, from date he received charge.

OPIUM—Mr C F Wintle, Sub-Depy Opium Agt, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months.

ROAD CESS—Mr H F J T Maguire, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, to be Vice-Chairman of the Chittagong Dist Road Cess Committee, vice Mr P G Melitus transfd.

Baboo Prayag Nath to act as a Munsif in the dist of Patna, and to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station of that dist, during the absence of Baboo Kedar Nath Roy.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Deb, Third Munsif of Manickgung Dacca, to be an addl Munsif in Bhagulpore, and to be ordinarily stationed at Monghyr.

Baboo Annoda Persad Bagchi, Addl Munsif of Munshigunge, Dacca, to be a Munsif in that dist, and to be ordinarily stationed at Manickgunge as Third Munsif.

Leave of Absence to Munsifs—14th Augt—Baboo Suresh Chandra Ghose, Addl Munsif of Dinagepore, leave for 15 days, from afternoon of 5th Augt 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Transfer—Baboo Woopendro Nath Mookerjee, Traffic candidate, is transfd from the Tirhoot to the N B S Rlwy.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to remove the prohibition against the employment of Baboo Mohim Chunder Moetry, late cashier of the Rajshahye Divn.

LEAVE—Mr J D Davies, Exe Engr, Fourth Gde, has been granted six months' special leave without pay by H M's Secy of State for India, in extension of that granted him.

Mr J R Swinden, Asst Engr, First Gde, Buxar Divn, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st prox, or later date he may avail himself of it.

Mr E C Elliot, Asst Engr, Secd Gde, N B S Rlwy, is granted three months' laave to study native language from afternoon of 12th June, 1882.

Advertisements.

A. CARD,

MR. U. K. DUTT.

Specialist in Midwifery and diseases of Women;
Fellow, Obstetrical Society, of London;
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh;
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin;
Member Obstetrical Society, Dublin;
Late Resident Clinical-Clerk and Superintending Officer in charge of Extern.
Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; &c.

ADDRESS, 20 BEADON STREET.
GOABAGAN, CALCUTTA.

"Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh of Duttia, residing in Indore Residency, has contributed an annual Subscription of Rs. 60 to the 'Indore Presidency Native Library,' and H. H. the Maharajah of Dhar, K.C.S.I., has also given a donation of Rs. 100 to the same institution."

10-8-82, Indore.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE. Mrs. Ahmed was safely delivered of a daughter on the 16th instant in Behar.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

WANTED A Second Master for the Santipore Municipal School, Salary Rs. 45 per month. Apply to the undersigned.

ANAND MOY MOITRA,
Secretary to the Santipore Municipal School.

বনবালা।

OR THE LADY OF THE WILDERNESS.

এই অভিনব ঐতিহাসিক উপন্যাস কলিকাতা পটলডাঙ্গাস্থ ক্যানিং, হিন্দু, ও মেডিকেল লাইব্রেরী এবং সংস্কৃতপ্রেস ডিপজিটারিতে প্রাপ্তব্য। মূল্য ৸০ ডাঃ মাঃ ১০ আনা

পোর্ট ক্যানিং এবং ল্যাণ্ড ইম্প্রুব্‌মেণ্ট কোং লিমিটেড্।

বিজ্ঞাপন।

এই মাসের ২৪শে তারিখে বেলা ৩ ঘটিকার সময়ে অত্র কোম্পানির অংশীদারদিগের দশম সাধারণ সভা বোম্বাই নগরীস্থ ৮নং ফার্ব্বস্ ষ্ট্রীট স্থিত রেজিষ্টরি করা আপিসে হইবে। তথায় নিম্নলিখিত কয়েকটী কর্ম্ম সমাধা হইবে:—

১ম—১৮৮২ সালের ৩০শে আপ্রেলে যে বৎসর শেষ হইয়াছে, সেই বৎসরের অধ্যক্ষ সভার বিজ্ঞাপনি ও হিসাবের রেওয়ার কাগজ গ্রহণ।

২য়—অংশীদারদিগের মুনাফা নির্দ্ধারণ।

৩য়—যে দুইজন অধ্যক্ষ সময় উত্তীর্ণ বশত কর্ম্ম ত্যাগ করিতেছেন এবং যাঁহারা পুনঃ মনোনীত হইবার যোগ্য তাঁহাদিগের স্থানে আর দুইজন অধ্যক্ষ মনোনীত করা।

৪র্থ—ঐ ১৮৮২ সালের ৩০শে আপ্রেল শেষ বৎসরের জন্য দুই হিসাব পরীক্ষক নিযুক্ত ও তাহাদিগের বেতন নির্দ্ধারণ করা।

১৭ই অবধি ২৪শে আগষ্ট তারিখ পর্য্যন্ত উক্ত কোম্পানির অংশীদারদিগের নাম পরিবর্ত্তনের কেতাব বন্ধ থাকিবেক।

বোম্বাই ১১ই আগষ্ট ১৮৮২। } অধ্যক্ষ সভার অনুমত্যানুসারে সদানন্দ বালকৃষ্ণ কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষ।

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon of 1st September 1882 in form No. 7M. for constructing a road from Parbutipur Railway Station to Habra in the District of Dinagepore.

The following are the approximate quantities of works to be done.

1862000 cft.	Earth Work.
362000 cft.	Turfing.
10000 cft.	Pucca Brick Work.
2500 cft.	Concrete.
630 cft.	Teak-wood Work.

The work to be commenced in October next and to be completed by end of February 1882. For further particulars apply to the office of the Executive Engeer Jalpaigori Division. Each tender to be accompanied by right halves of currency notes to the value of Rs. 300 as earest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenders.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MADHUB CHUNDER ROY, C. E.,
Ex. Engineer, Jalpaigori Divison.

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First Class Bricks	No.	24,00,000
Second do. do.	„	3,50,000
Jhama Building whole	„	2,25,000
Brick bats for Soorkee cft.		25,000
Jhama bats do. do. cft.		35,000

Each Tender should be accompanied by Rupees 700 earnest money, which will be returned to unsuccessful tenders.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per hundred of the amount tendered for, failing to do this his earnest money will be forfeited.

The bricks are to be delivered as follows. One quarter of the total No. by February 1st 1883, a second quarter by April 1883, and the remaining half by August 1st.

Parties may tender for the whole or any proportional quantities of these bricks.

Specifications are to be seen at this office and the office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division.

Undersigned does not bind himself that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Dacca Executive Engineer's Office, Dated August 1st, 1882. } F. SILLS, C. E., Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

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Lot I. All that two storied brick-built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built situate and being No. 5, on the north side of Lyons Range in Calcutta in the occupation of Messrs. Barry & Co., and bounded as follows. On the north by the house and premises No. 1, New China Bazar Street occupied by Messrs. B. Smyth & Co., on the south by Lyons Range on the east by premises No. 4, Lyons Range now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. Kelly & Co., and on the west by premises No. 6, Lyons Range occupied by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.

Lot II. All that three storied brick-built messuage together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built situate and being No. 6, on the north side of Lyons Range in the occupation of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., and bounded as follows on the north by the house and premises No. 1, New China Bazar Street occupied by Messrs. B. Smyth & Co., on the south by Lyons Range aforesaid, on the east by No. 5, Lyons Range in the occupation of Barry & Co., and on the west by premises No. 7, Lyons Range occupied by the Asiatic Navigation Co. Ld.

Lot III. All that 3 annas share in the zemindary called or known by the name of Pergunnah Tomlook and recorded as No. 1488 in the Towji of the Collector of Midnapore and situate in the Zillah of Midnapore, Registration district Midnapore, Sub-Registration District Tomlook, and in Canthee Thanah Tomlook Mussulondhopore and Bhogobunpore and which said 3 annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rs. 22,800-4 annual Dak Dykes Rs. 112 annual Road and Public Cesses Rs. 1610-12 including the rights and interest in the Julpye lands.

The conditions of sale, abstract of Title, the rent rolls, and the Jumma Wassil Bakee papers may be seen at the office of Messrs. Remfry and Remfry Solicitors, No. 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

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28	×	20	×	18	„	85
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34	×	23	×	23	„	115
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Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

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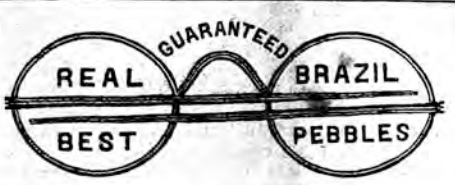

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But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Books, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent or either of them.

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A. B. TODD, C. E.,
District Engineer, Sibsagor.
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